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RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 2, 1894 This paper entered as second-class matter at the Post Office in Raleigh, N. C.

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"I am standing now just behind the curtain, and in full glow of the coming sunset. Behind me are the shadows on the track, before me lies the dark valley and the river. When I mingle with its dark waters I want to cast one lingering look upon a country whose government is of the people, for the people, and by the people, L. L. Polk, July

N. R. P. A.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Democrats in Jerry Simpson's district in Kansas have endorsed that gentleman for Congress How is that for co operation?

Sheriff Jenkins, of Chatham, the banner People's party county in the State, was in the city Saturday and reports the outlook for an increased majority good.

Judging from the attendance at Democratic speakings, the people have found where they are at and will take no more gold bug, monopoly Democracy in theirs.

Congressman Bryan, of Nebraska, has been endorsed for the U.S Senate by the Democratic convention of that State, on a free coinage platform, 16 to 1. The gold bug end of the party will to North Carolina for political effect. bolt.

said in his Goldsboro speech, "If you will wait until after the first of January to buy your clothes you will see the effects of the new tariff law." Yes, wait, the elections will be over then.

Bob Fitzsimmons, the champion middle-weight fighter of the world, weighing 158 pounds, has challenged James J. Corbett, the champion heavy-weight, and puts up \$10,000 which says "I mean business." James will have to scrap with Bob or back out.

With the exception of a few gold bugs and some straight-laced, I-vote thatway-because my-father did fellows, the dispatches: Democratic party in South Carolina has gone People's party by an overwhelming majority. Now the gold bugs have withdrawn and will put out a ticket.

Just after the election two years ago. Judge Gresham, speaking of the election frauds in this State, said: "There ought to be a reform in our State elections, and unless the States take steps to stop corruption at the polls a condition of affairs will be produced to which the rebellion will not be a circumstance." Who can truthfully say this does not apply to our State with all its force?

The Sugar Trust organs in this State are raising cane because Catawba, a former "banner Democratic" county, has People's party commissioners and they have recently borrowed \$2,000 to meet current expenses. We believe extra improvements on the jail, etc., made this necessary. But, by the way, Durham county has Democratic commissioners and they borrowed some money, \$1,500 or more, some time ago. We think it is frequently done in counties throughout the State.

The Nevada Democratic State Cor. vention met Thursday and split wide from ill advised financial legislation open. The free coinage Democrats wanted to endorse Judge Holcomb, the People's party nominee for Governor, and the gold bugs wouldn't agree. The averted pending a legislative return free coinage men won and endorsed to a better and sounder financial plan. him and the gold bugs bolted and nominated a ticket. That is right. Let honest Democrats who favor honest money and enough of it, show their from disaster." faith by their works, and join with the

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY ON PENSIONS.

Resolved. That the sympathies o the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of the army and sailors of our navy, who are and have been in the field and on the sea under the flag of our country; and, in the event of its attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection and regard that the brave soldiers and sailors of the Republic have so nobly earned. - Democratic National Platform, 1864.

That our soldiers and sailors, who carried the flag of our country to vic tory against a most gallant and deter mined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried out. One currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the office holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bond-holder. - Democratic National Platform, 1868.

We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly-earned fame for the full reward of their patriotism.-Democratic Na-

Resolved, That the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle, have a just claim upon the care, protection and gratitude of their fellow-citizens — Democratic National Platform, 1876.

The platform of 1880 endorses the

past record of the party. In its chapter of charges against the Republican party the Democratic platform of 1884 says: It professes gratitude to all who were disabled, or died in the war, leaving widows and orphans. It left to a Democratic House of Representatives the first effort to against other people. equalize both bounty and pensions.

We find this plank in the Democratic National platform of 1888: While carefully guarding the interests of the tax payers and conforming strictly to the principles of justice and equity, it has paid out more for pensions and boun ties, to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, than was ever paid before during an equal period.

Section 13: This convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the soldiers and sailors of the Union, in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, their widows and dependents. — Democratic National Platform, 1892

We believe that nearly all of the new issue of silver dollars for the redemption of silver certificates has been sent The people must learn that a greenback Senator Jarvis is quoted as having dollar is destroyed every time one of those silver dollars gets into circulation and there is no increase in the amount of money. A political party that will use the currency of the country in such a deceptive manner for political effect cannot much longer retain the confidence of any honest, intelligent man.

THE PRESIDENT ON MONEY.

Shortly after the inauguration of President Cleveland in March of last year, the Washington Post published the following, and it also appeared in all the papers taking United Press

To a representative of the United Press the President said last night: "The inclination on the part of the

public to accept newspaper reports concerning the intentions of those charged with the management of our national finances seems to justify my emphatic contradiction of the statement that the redemption of any kind of Treasury notes except in gold has at any time been determined upon or contemplated by the Secretary of the Treasury, or any other member of the present administration.

"The President and his Cabinet are absolutely harmonious in the determi nation to exercise every power con ferred upon them to maintain the public credit, to keep the public faith and to preserve the parity between gold and silver and between all financial

obligations of the government. "While the law of 1890 forcing the purchase of a fixed amount of silver every month, provides that the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, may redeem in either gold or silver the Treasury notes given in payment of silver purchases, yet the declaration of the policy of the government to maintain the parity between the metals seems so clearly to regulate this dis cretion as to dictate their redemption in gold.

"Of course perplexeties and diffi culties have grown out of an unfortunate financial policy which we found in vogue, and embarrassments have arisen confronting us at every turn; but with cheerful confidence among the people and a patriotic disposition to co-cp erate, threatened dangers will be

"The strong credit of the country, still unimpaired, and the good sense of our people, which has never failed in time of need, are at hand to save us

In the first paragraph the President

and in whose pay he is. It also shows FINANCIAL FACTS AND FIGURES. that he and his associates were willing to violate law to carry out their plans. The Sherman law of 1890 provided for the redemption of silver certificates with silver coin, made of the silver purchased under the provisions of

that law. All the other buncombe about keep ing silver and gold on a parity and maintaining the credit of the government is pure rot. The credit of the government is no better to day than it was before Cleveland took charge. The credit of the people is not near so good. Thousands have failed in business and cotton is 25 per cent. lower than it was two years ago. Doubtless the Presi dent has succeeded in maintaining Vis credit with the goldbugs, but he has signally failed so far as the people are concerned. Even his goldbug party is too cowardly to endorse him outright. Two years of his misrule, assisted by the acts of a Congress "for revenue only," has caused more loss, more dis aster, more injustice, than all the mis takes and misdeeds of all former administrations put together. Remember now that a vote for his Congres sional candidates and members of each State legislature is a vote for the continuance of his outrageous goldbug

Read "Democratic Hypocrisy Shown up," by J. H. Turner, in this issue. During the Fifty-second and Fiftythird Congresses Populists introduced appropriation bills to the amount of \$1,570,000,000, instead of thirty-five billions, as told by Democrats. Mr. Turner has looked up the records and finds that Democrats and Republicans introduced bills calling for \$101,748, 034,454, or more than sixty times as much as the Populists asked for. This shows how the old parties try to hide their rascality by making false charges

AGRICULTURE IN IT.

The official figures received at this office seem to indicate that the article which plays the most important part in our commerce with other nations is the surplus products of our farms The exports for 1893 were as follows.

exports for 1035 were as to	
Agricultural,	\$615,382,986
Manufactures	158,023,118
Forest	28,128,113
Mining	. 20,020,025
Fisheries	. 5,541,378
Miscellaneous	. 3,936,164

Total\$831,030,785 And yet farmers are constantly re minded that they had better stay at home, attend to their own business and let politics alone.

TAKE WARNING.

The New York Times, Cleveland administration organ, gives the people warning that it is not the intention of the Democratic party to do anything for the silver advocates. Senator Teller is warned that with his views he can accomplish more in the Republican party, in other words, as between the two old parties the Republicans are the best friends to silver, and will do more for it and its friends than will the Democratic party.

The Times says editorially:

"Senator Teller of Collorado still lingers reluctant to say farewell, but not wholly at ease, within the Republican party. He announced recently that he would stay 'until the party shall ally itself absolutely with the gold standard.' 'Then.' he declared, I shall part with that party, not to go to the Populists, but to some other party which will secure the free coinage of silver.

"The Senator does well to hesitate. The Republican party has done for men with his views and wishes, who remained faithful to it, quite as much as they could have hoped to get outside ought to have granted. * * * Now. if Mr. Teller leaves the Republican party he will not be in a position to make as good terms for silver as he could make if he does not leave.

"Moreover, he has the indirect promise that the Republicans will do more for silver in the future than the Democrats will do, as has been the case in the past.

"Whither could Senator Teller turn his steps with any hope of doing better than in the Republican party? We should be glad to see that issuefading as we believe it is-fought out doubtless understand, to apply the first independently of all others. But it will \$10,000, or as much of it as is necessary, not come about. The silver delusion to the payment for the lot, buildings will die a natural death. Mr. Teller can await the catastrophe nowhere more comfortably than in the Repub scribed, which will take \$4,500. Then lican party."

AND JACKASSICAL, TCO.

The determination of the House to pass its separate bills for putting coal, iron ore and sugar upon the free list, is a very small-sized piece of peanut politics. The members may think that it will go some distance towards vindicating their "consistency" with their constituents, but it is not by action of this sort that the masses determine that a public man is a statesman. The to a public man the character of states | manufacture of horse collars, harness, man for confessing error and changing a course than for obstinately adheronly party in harmony with what they exhibits his enmity to silver and love that position has once been taken. for the goldbugs, of whom he is one Richmond Times, Dem.

It is being asserted in the organs, and by the orators of the party in power, that the government of North Carolina is the most economically-run State government in the Union. We find on page 220 of the Report of the State Auditor for 1893, a statement of the disbursements of the State Treasury for the 21 years, 1873-1893. Then in Latham, Alexander & Co's "Cotton Movements and Fluctuations," 1892, page 106, we find the price of cotton in New York for the same 21 years. From these two sources we calculate the number of 500 lb. bales of cotton it would have taken to settle the disbursement of our State Treasury each of the 21 years, which we arrange in a table for convenience, as follows:

YEARS	DISBUSE'MTS	COTTON	BALES OF
	DISDUSE MIS	PER LB.	500 LBS EA
1873	\$,607,175.65	18.15	6,690 64
1874	,804,869 62	17.00	9,469.05
1875	,589,776 75	15.	7,863.69
1876	,582,758 15	13.	8,965 51
1877	,637,697.69	11.73	10,872 94
1878	,539,102 10	11.28	9,558 55
1879	,581,733.31	10.83	10,743.00
1880	,496,720.33	12.02	8,266.56
1881	,676,067.84	11.38	11,871.10
1882	695,337.37	12 16	11,436 30
1883	,944,478.76	10.63	17,770.06
1884	,861,870.43	10.64	16,200 57
1885	,800,681.40	10.54	15,942.16
1886	1,180,017.16	9 44	25,000 36
1887	,891,858 23	10.25	16,199 77
1888	,825,608,25	10.27	16,078 05
1889	1,047,121 86	11.71	17,884 23
1890	1,062,518.00	11.53	18,450.50
1891	1,179,794 78	9.03	25,909.08
1892	1,057,933.60		28,211.56
1893	1,319,648.10	7.50	34,923.95
This			
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of the State's disbursements for each year, in cash, and the quantity of cot ton it would have taken to purchase that amount of money in New York We did not have the official price of cotton of the 1893 crop. Several deal ers told the writer that the price was less than in 1892, but could not give it exact, so, to be fair, we took the 1892 price.

Remember that the State has no other way to get money with which to make these disbursements except by taxing the people. What it pays must come from the people. Look, too, at the figures In 1873, \$607,175 in money or its equivalent, 6,690 bales of cotton, would run the State, while in 1893 it took more than twice the amount of money to get which we had to part with nearly six times the quantity of

Divide the 21 years into three periods of seven years each and remember the figures, in bales of cotton:

										B.			
1st 1873-4-5-6-7	7-8	1-1	9.							6	4.	16	3
24 1880-1-1-3-4	1-5	-	6.							10	5.	73	37
3d 1887-8-9-90	1-	2	-3							15	7.	63	7
4th period	8	8	8	8	8	8	Ŷ	8	8	3	8	8	Ŷ

This is what Wall street and Tam many Hall politics is doing for you They have destroyed silver as a legal tender money, and controlled the circulating, medium, or cornered it in New York, and yet there are those among us, who ought to know better, going through the State trying to deceive the people still further into the belief that times will ever be better as long as the governments, either State or National, is run by the same set.

----ABOUT MANUFACTURING.

Encouraging news is coming in from all quarters of the State. The brethren everywhere are going to take hold and the Alliance manufactory will be a reality by the beginning of the new year. The thing for us to do is not simply to be satisfied with success; we must all put something into it. All stand by, encourage, defend and patronize it, and in this way make it a GRAND success. We don't want you to forget what we have already told you. If you are not sure that you understand the party, and far more than the party | it all so that you can tell it, please read it all over again and read it slow and with care. We do not desire to deceive you in this or any other matter, and we ask you to please drop us a line if you find anything not clear. Tell us, too, if there are any objections on the part of any of your brethren and what

Several Alliances heard from propose to take at least \$100 in the shoe factory to start with. It is proposed, as you mills and gin we have already dewe will have \$5,500 out of the \$10,000 sure with \$10,000 we can start with:

One corn mill, capacity 80 bushels per day; two wheat mills, capacity 80 bushels per day; one cotton gin, capacity 8 bales per day; shoe factory, capacity 300 pairs per day; tannery with sufficient capacity to tan all the hides sent us. Then to add such mamasses will much more readily accord chinery as would be needed in the saddles, etc.

The lot, building, mills and gin as they now stand cost more than \$20,000. trar in his township. We get them for \$4,500. With less! Trol a-la.

money than the building cost \$13,000) we get the whole outfit for all these things ready to go to work.

A brother writing to Bro. Barnes asks 'If they don't get the amount asked for by the specified time will they refund the money?" "I think," he says, 'our Alliance will take stock, but they want to see their way clear first, and then they are ready for any good work." Those brethren are right; they should never jump into any scheme or enterprise before they understand it. When they investigate for themselves then they act with more confi dence and are less liable to make mistakes. To these brethren and to all others we will say, if the enterprise doesn't succeed, that is if we do not get enough by the specified time to pur chase the property, your contribution goes back to you. We have no dream of failure, however. We do not believe the brethren will let this move fail. It can, it will, it must be a success.

It is the idea of the prime movers in this enterprise to add on to this plant and machinery by degrees, by contributions from the brethren and Al'i ances, and by saving the profits accruing from the business until we manufacture under the same Alliance ownership and management our hats clothing, farm implements, cooking utensils, guano and about everything we need, or as nearly all as possible.

Don't forget that this movement is but the seed-corn, the nucleus around which we will bring and add other enterprises as we need them. This the Alliance can do, and this no other company or organization in the State or in the South can do.

Why should we not manufacture our own wool hats? There are only 32 hat factories in this country. These, according to the census report, clear an annual profit of \$1,040,978, which, you see, is \$32,500 to the factory-\$38.35 clear on each \$100 invested. The average outfit for a hat factory, including land, building and machinery, is \$46 000. They are located where lands and buildings are high-in large cities. Then they make every style of hat and to keep up with fashions must change machinery constantly, or every season. We would wish to make but a few styles and could do with less than \$10, 000 for machinery. This could be placed on the upper floor of the shoe factory and leave room enough for

manufacturing clothing or other things. As to clothing. Reports show that \$251,019 609 was the value of the ouput of the clothing manufactories of this country in 1890, and their net profits were \$39,396,063. The output, then, is more than \$4.00 per year per capita for the whole population. This makes the quota for North Carolina \$6,471,788. Remember these are factory prices, which are but little if any more than balf what the consumer pays. Why should we not raise our own sheep, eat the mutton and have the wool spun, woven and manufactured into clothing or made into hats in our own factory. The tariff alone that we would save would soon double our circulating medium.

There are 910 establishments with a capital of \$145,313,977 engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements. The average profit to the factory is \$19,040 per year. The per capita quota of this output for North Carolina is \$2,099, 286. If we made our own farm implements in the State and used them, even if in their manufacture and use we didn't seem to clear one cent, we would add, by keeping it in the State, 50 per cent. to our circulating medium the first year.

We will now review a little, and see what we have learned. We have found that we send out of the State annually for goods at factory prices, not including imports, as follows:

For shoes.....\$ 5,700,166 For clothes..... 6,471,788 For agricult'ral implements 2,099,286

For these four items alone. \$14,375,748 When we remember that these are the prices of the goods at the factory after the factory profit has been added and not the price we pay; that all the salaries and railroad and hotel expenses of an army of drummers; that freights, drayage, leakage, stealage, dockage, bad debts and every conceivable loss must be considered before the price you pay is decided upon; you can readily see that on these articles chinery. We think we may be able to save \$1,000 or more of this to small the large we could save not only ricultural classes" would question their outfitting a tannery. We are almost goods leave the factory, but also the prove nothing So there it would end. goods. Let us declare that we will more glaring falsehoods the State is make and use these things. That false to be flooded with before the election. pride shall be banished, and that we will call upon all good people to help us redeem our State from dependence law that the Populists were scartoon enact if successful; the big cartoon enact if successful; the big and all

> A gentlemen called on us last week to pay up his subscription and stop his paper. He said he was going out of politics. He had been appointed regis-

own independence.

"WHO PAYS THE TAXES?"

We borrow the above head from the "Democratic Hand-Book," to comment on remarks we find therein on the subject. Said book claims that in 1893 there were \$760,923 81 paid by the State for schools, and that more than \$650,000 of this was paid by the whites, ERGO NEGROES ought to vote to keep the party in power. Slight error in the figures on page 98, part 2 Auditor's Report, the figures show \$734,490.70 taxes received for school purposes. Com. pare these figures with above and you'll find the error

But this is not the worst of it. The effort to show how much tax is collected and how little of it from the negroes sinks into insignificance beside the effort to prove what a small proportion of it the farmers pay. It

"There was collected in 1893 from all subjects of taxation for State, school and pension purposes \$1,395,899.73

Of which was collected on lands outside of town lots Horses Mules.... 16,127,44 Cattle 12 263.3 Hogs.... 3,746.10 Sheep Farming utensils..... 922 8 33,048,98 Household Furniture and personal property.... 51,679 06 Total paid by our agricul-

tural classes 422, 494 65 Leaving collected from other sources 973,405,08 So then the taxes are to be separated

-into two parts, as follows: From "our agricultural classses" \$ 422,494.65 From "other sources"..... 973,404 08

" All sources. \$1,395,899.73 An attempt is made to show that as the farmers pay less than one-third of the taxes they should stay at home, attend to their own business and allow "other sources" to run politics. But Mr. Pou, there seems to be an oversight or an error intentional or otherwise. We can hardly think it "otherwise." Is it possible, Mr. Pou, that when you were copying the figures

given above from the list given in the Auditor's report that you didn't discover that long column which added up \$1,395,899 73 had many other items in it that it may be possible "our agricultural classes" had an interest in? Or have you really learned, that "our agricultural classes" have paid no part of the \$10,015.98 taxes paid on "money on hand or on deposit?" Is it true that no part of that \$50,527.13 paid on solvent credits, was paid by "our agricultural classes?" Of course "our agricultural classes" have no interest in the \$32,745,995 worth of stock in manufacturing companies as per census returns, listed at \$3,446,278 and paying \$8,615.69 taxes. No that is not the way they list and pay taxes. Is it true, Mr. Pou, that 'our agricultural classes" do not share in the \$931.43 paid on the \$162 466, of net income? Then "our agricultural classes," do not marry according to the Democratic Hand Book-they paid no part of the \$13,145.67 for marriage licenses. And they are free from all such charges as "unlisted taxes" delinquents "arrears" and "double taxes" &c., about \$7,500. But it surprises us to learn from this high authority that of the \$333,782 70 paid on polls none of

eral property tax for schools. There are 80 pages of this "Democratic Hand-Book," and the page we have exposed above is a fair sample of the other 79 pages. It will be in the hands of every Democrat who will use it, to deceive "our agricultural classes." This article on "who pays the texes" closes with "we submit those facts, taken from the official record, with the fullest confidence, believing our people will continue that party in power which has so faithfully and honestly administered their affairs," &c.

it came from our "our agricultural

classes." Nor did they seem to have

a hand in the \$366,486.16-paid as gen-

Now we submit that we never saw a more glaring attempt at deception. We find that no member of the People's party need apply for a copy of the Auditor's report. The official figures are held for the uses of the party in power. We happened to secure a copy before the rush, but they are not to be had now, by outsiders. Having this copy we find it useful. They thought no one outside would have the official figures—that none of "our agristatements and if they did they could

This is but the forerunner of other and The scandals on Weaver; the Gideons Band circulars; the fixed up Election law that the Populists were going to upon outsiders, and thus establish our negro with gun at ballot box and all negro with gun at ballot box ears such that were freely used two years ago are christian tracts as compared with what they have, and are prepar-ing for use this fall. Be ready, stand firm, warn your neighbors, and let all be on guard. Be ready for any attack of any kind from any source with any kind of weapon. Truth is mighty and will prevail.